FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

Amusements To-day. Bijon Opera House-Orphens and Kurydies. S.P. M. Canine-The Regar Student. S.P. M. Bate's Theatre-Seven I west Cicht. 4 P. M. Grand Opera House Edgeward Police AP Radian require I hearre Alpine Rose, 8:25 F. M. New Park Theatre—Totalan S.P. M. Nible's Garden—Hishard III. FP. M. New York Comedy Theatre—Pon on the Brittol. S.P. M. New York Comedy Phentre—Pin on the Britiol. Ff. 3.
People's Thentre—The Prairie Wall. 8 F. M.
Atar Thentre—Wanted a Parines. 8 F. M.
Thentre—Comique—Perdelia's Approxima. 2 and 8 F. M.
Thaile Thentre—The Kindstran. 9 F. M.
Thaile Thentre—The Kindstran. 9 F. M.
Laton Square Thentre—Verley 2 and 8 F. M.
Union Square Thentre—Separation. 8 F. M.
Wallack's Thentre—Description. 8 F. M. 3d Av. Theatre-One of the Popert. 17, M.

Advertising Rates.

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50 Banking and Financial (after money article) ... 0 73 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1stor 2d page, per line 2 50

5th Av. Theatre Confusion & P. M.

In Sunday edition same rates as above. Wangly, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Public Thievery.

It is reported in almost all of the public journals that the sub-committee of the House Committee on Accounts, which has been charged with the duty of investigating the removal of one of the official stenographers of the House of Representatives made by the late Speaker, Mr. KEIFER of Ohio, finds that KEIFER removed the stenographer in order to give the place to his nephew, and that, while the nephew has drawn the salary, he performed no service in return.

If after complete investigation it shall appear that this charge is true, Mr. KEIFER ought to be expelled from the House for such a perversion of his official power, and the nephew ought to be prosecuted as a thief, or at least as one guilty of obtaining money under false pretences.

The House of Representatives ought to deal sternly with such facts.

Pacific Railroads.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad is in trouble and the Government of the Dominion are talking about lending it twenty odd millions of dollars. Without that sum the road cannot be finished.

There are two ends to be served by building this Canadian Pacific Railroad. One is military. The railroad is expected to serve as a means of protecting the Dominion against warlike designs on the part of the United States. For this reason the so-called Inter-Colonial road was built at the eastern end of the Dominion, and is still maintained, although we believe that it does not pay its running expenses, to say nothing of the interest on its cost.

The other purpose of a Canadian Pacific Railroad is to sell lands. From such sales it is hoped the cost of the construction may be reimbursed, while the road will be provided with something to do in transporting the products of the country settled along the line. But as for paying expenses and dividends

upon this Pacific Railroad, whew!

New Jersey Not for Free Trade.

It is a waste of time for the Republicans in the New Jersey Legislature to try to put the Democrats of that State in a false position on the tariff question. The well-remembered correspondence between Senator RANDOLPH and Gen. HANCOCK in the Presidential campaign of 1880 showed that the Jersey Democracy repudiated the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, and stood on the old Jacksonian ground.

In their State Convention last fall the New Jersey Democrats adopted in substance the Ohio tariff resolution, and on this they conducted the canvass and elected Gov. ABBETT. In the General Assembly they have recently reaffirmed the doctrine of the State Convention, but are opposed to needless agitation for the purpose of gratifying the Republicans. The ultra free traders in New Jersey are a small body, and more than half of them are Republicans.

A Question of Social Morality.

"A beer-drinking quebre-playing childbeating, absinthe-sipping staggerer through the streets" is what Mr. John E. Parsons, one of the most prominent lawyers at the New York bar, calls the defendant in a notovious divorce suit now pending to this city.

Notwithstanding the wisdom of Solomon on the subject, there are unquestionably circumstances under which it is wrong to beat children. It must also be admitted that the habit of taking the vile concoction known as absinthe is foolish and pernicious. But we do not see any logical connection between these practices and the drinking of beer or the playing of euclire, and we are surprised that a man should be held up to scorn be cause he finds lager an agreeable beverage and indulges in the recreation afforded by a game of cards. No matter how bad he may be in other respects, these habits of themselves hardly constitute a ground for attack upon his character. Mr. Parsons will find very few persons to

agree with him in the assumption that it is morally wrong to drink beer or play euchre. There are thousands of good people in New York-probably scores in the very church which Mr. Parsons attends -- who do both, and are none the worse for it; who, indeed, are among the very best citizens we have As a mere matter of taste the learned counsellor may prefer wine and whist to beer and cuchre, following the example of many elergymen in this respect; but there is no difference in the principle of the thing.

In the forum, no less than in the pulpit, the language of denunciation should always be carefully considered. Otherwise the speak er's words may recoll upon himself, as ir the CESNOLA case when Mr. CHOATE, after cailing Mr. Bangs a jackass, spoke of him as "My learned brother."

Newspapers Are Not Beggars.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Ronds has been instructed, in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. Voon-HEES, "to inquire into the propriety and expediency of admitting all newspapers, periodicals, and other printed reading matter to the United States mails free of charge."

We do not doubt that the motives of Mr. VOORHEES in offering this resolution were excellent. He appreciates the importance of newspapers and the advantages of cheap postage. But the inquiry which he proposes is quite unnecessary. There is no demand among newspapers for the abolition of newspaper postage, and it is doubtful if there is any among the people; nor can we see any good reason for such a measure.

The reduction in the rate of letter postage met a real want. How much of a deficiency that reduction will cause, and whether a further reduction will be feasible some day, it As too early to predict. The only changes

that are now desirable are in regard to the weight for which the rate is exacted.

The newspapers have no complaint to make about the present rates of postage on | even into the coffins of the dead. newspapers. They are able to pay them or to stop publication. There is no more reason why newspapers should be carried free in the mails than why editors of newspapers should be carried free on railroads and steamboats. Newspapers can afford to pay their own way. They are not beggars, and don't wish to have aims forced upon them.

As some politicians may be tempted to favor the abolition of newspaper postage, under a mistaken notion that the conductors of newspapers want it abolished and may, perhaps, deal more gently with those public men who favor its abolition, it is worth while to say that the newspapers ask no favors from the Government, nor do their publishers expect to constitute a privileged class.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will waste valuable time if it pursues the inquiry proposed by Mr. VOORHEES.

Funerals of Members of Congress.

The burial of a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives not only involves a heavy charge on the contingent fund, but is too often the cause of scandal. This extravagance has become so common that the Committee of Accounts of the House has notified the Sergeant-at-Arms that there will be no future allowance for "lunches," under which name items have been notoriously concealed that are forbidden by common decency on funeral occasions.

The bills of undertakers and others are, in nine cases out of ten, barefacedly extortionate, and would be rejected if there was the least scrutiny to compare them with the regular prices for the same objects in private life. They have been sanctioned because some back-stairs influence has usually prevailed to sustain collusion, and because of the so-called delicacy of raising a question

over the burial of a member of Congress. The funeral of the late President GARFIELD cost \$8,245.41, and the bills were so outrageous that they were suppressed, if not depassed them in the House. The scandalous seemes of that occasion are no secret

The report of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives gives the expenses for burying five members of the House, three of which cases averaged pearly \$2,500 each. They are worthy of notice, as the people rarely have a chance to see the items that make up the cost of a Congressional funeral. The Hon. J. W. Shackleford of North Carolina died last year. His residence was at Richland, between five and six hundred miles from Washington. Here are the accounts rendered and approved for taking his remains to their resting place:

W. R. SPEARE-For Funeral of the Hon. J. W. SHACKLE

Found:
Lawing out body
Eminalming (usons price \$25)
State casset, covered with innest broadcloth,
heavily ornamented, full plated glass top,
quited stin liming, pillow, best catension
low handles, &c. iver plate and engraving ik travelling case, copper bound, plate encraved Ms and buttons, codar and button, one pair ine social anhazine door crape aweis, \$475, 1 sheet, \$2.50 urber's fee, \$5, 1 dogen white gloves, \$0. olk matter ritton, \$2.50; 6 carriages, \$30; bearse, \$12 hears, \$12 thisher cover for casket Vatchman all hight at house Mitendance to Birbhand, N. C. Leanisanan A. Co.—For use of carriages for function of the late Hon. J. W. Shacklebond, At meals at Weidon for Congressional com-

note bill at Kingston.
Species at Richland.
Anticles and proter hire
anticles and proter hire
thickers. Treat—by dozen white kids.
It is dozen black kids.
States to the second committee with rematical (originational committee with rematical the tion. J. W. Shackstrong, Wash,
ington to Goodsboro and return.
J. W. TOWNSAD—For services of succial car
from Washington to Goldsboro and return
with committee.

with committee.

F. Settlen-For binch furnished congressions committee with remains of the Ron J. W. Statekheide.

W. Hawkheide.
W. Hawkheide.
W. Hawkheide.
W. Hawkheide.
For expenses in providing accommodation for functal ecourt to attend burnal of the Ron J. W. Shawkheiden. losern Leriten Miliand North Varolina Ralifoad Company I W. Laws Io offiers, per statement.

It will be noticed that nearly twelve hundred dollars are charged for transporting

the committee and the remains from Washington to Richland. The next ease is that of the Hon. R. M. A. HAWR of Mount Carroll, Illinois, as follows:

W. R. SPEARS - For Funeral of R. M. A. HAWK

Emission of tools and syving out swards, after cashet, very finest hinter, han does tell plate, glass top, and triumings. Oak case, support found, and plate. Swar p ate and engraving. il, eashes a ra kid gloves zen arbite lista gloves, moazme deor grape... a carriage hire. orse

New for dowers and packing
tendance to Mount Carroll
we. Unknew A CO - I doz. matches.
mees Apolinarie water
mee Bertisela water
me Bertisela water ce blanket.
ogen godele
presenge on inheral water
enous ledgment
b Peire-Lunch at Baltimore and Obio depot
e pics, hatchet, and towels
castant direction
inner and lonely at Cambridge
e, papers and telegrams
peaktasts on dining car. tile and meals extra expenses. Salth, agent-For 15 tickets, Washing-

or 14 thekets, Montt Carroll to Washington, or 2 tickets, Washington to Montt Carroll, or 2 tickets, Montt Carroll to Chicaco, or as secund car, Washington to Nount Carroll and return. and return tee one combined car, Washington to Mount train indicage on Chicago, Milwaukes and Pour Rainway, Chicago to Mount Carroll Treturn For switching cars around Chicago

\$2 031 Oz The third case is that of the Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, whose residence was Lafayette, Indiana, as follows:

William Folgrenger-One black broadcloth vel-vel mond lamirequip draped casket, irm-med with silk builton fringe, tassels, and cord. liper varie sain ining. he set extension less handles me black textile name plate, with name, &c. ing tlowers
plng body five days and services,
side vault box
and opening grave ting of same an of tent at grave ting up and taking down same art to exitted for transportation furnished form resoluted committee or has at sleep for car from Washington to task and states of the car from Washington to task at the said states of the said states. 220.00 lozen pairs black kid gloves enis Dec. 10.

\$2,075 NO These examples are sufficient to expose the loose practices that have too long been toierated in rendering the last offices to de-

ceased members of Congress. The prodigality and jobbery which have permeated the whole public service have found their way

Telegraphs. We are glad to learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is about to extend its telegraph system to all important

points in the United States. It is by free competition that monopoly is prevented and charges for every kind of public accommodation are kept down to a reasonable figure. Let the Baltimore and

Ohio and every other company go ahead. But when free competition is thus providing for the public service, how absurd it is to talk of a Government telegraph, the only result of which would be to create an immense monopoly and to destroy free competition forever !

In commenting upon the difficulty of ascertaining how much land it will be necessary to add to the lands already owned by the State in the Adirondack region in order to protect the forests and thus maintain the water supply of our principal rivers, the New York Tribtme declares that the Legislature is not in a position to adopt any intelligent final action in the matter at present. "Nobody knows with any precision." says that journal, "even the position and extent of the different boilies of land belonging to the State. Nobody, in fact, knows much of anything about the Adiron-dack wilderness, in spite of the expensive survey the State has been carrying on there for a

number of years."

That the Adirondack survey has accomplished little work of value is true; but our contemporary is mistaken in supposing that the area and boundaries of the State lands in the Adirondacks are not accurately known. On the contrary, the Comptroller has accurate descriplons of every piece, and his agents know just where each lot of land is, and what is on it, and this not from hearsay, but from actual inspection. The Legislature can find out everything about the Adirondack lands now belonging to the State by simply sending over to the Comptroller's office.

The National Republican calls on JOHN SHERMAN to "get out an injunction against stroyed, by a member of the committee that | the horrible portrait which is now being chop-

ped out for the columns of THE SUN." It is not necessary. John Sherman has nothing to fear. Beauty does not run in the Shen-MAN family, and the ugitest portrait will do no harm to Joun's prospects of becoming President. If he ever gets to the White House he will be taken there by his party, and not, by his looks. Besides we have no idea of printing his portrait.

We saw yesterday a private letter from the Hon, HENRY B. PAYNE of Ohio, in which he says of his election as Senator: "The office ought me, and comes without embarrassment of pledges of any sort." No doubt this is the exact truth.

The Hon. WILLIAM MAHONE'S speaking of his little piece about the Danville riots doesn't seem to have been a very impressive work of elecution. He is a manager and wirepuller rather than an orator, and is not at ease in speaking in such a body as the Senate. It must have amused the saturning John Suga-MAN to hear the man whose wild harangues, or at least those of his henchmen, beloed to bring

on the race troubles at Danville, waxing vir-

tuously indignant about them. Mattone is not

eminent as an orator, but as a humorist he

shines. A bill establishing "the Territory of North Dakota," introduced into the Senate, has been read twice by its title, and a very bad title it is. The resources of American geography and history ought to supply a better name than that of North Dakota.

The wheels of public business are whirling again. Alderman WENDEL is launched on his mission of protecting Elm Park from encroaching streets and avenues: Alderman FULLGRAFP has set on foot an investigation of the Department of Taxes by a committee of his peers, and has described Alderman O Connon's oratory as blather; and the whole Board has made sure of its free tickets to the French Cooks' hall by breatening to pull down the bridge across

Irving place,
The Alderman who elected himself President of the Boar I ten days ago has not shown himself a great deal upon the surface as yet. He voted unanimously against all the other members of the Board of Apportionment the other day for a piece of unnecessary expenditure of is public money, and he applied to Justice DUFFY yesterday for the release of a vagrant from the workhouse. The vagrant is decribed by a harsher term by the Justice. All the same, he is a person of influence, for Alderman Kirk was the twenty-first petitioner

for his restoration to society, this time, and Mr. CHAPIN will have to get out by the underground railroad or not at all.

The Senate committee having charge of the petitions to allow a part of the Indian Territory, bordering on Kansas, to be entered and settied by white men, has reported adversely and that should end it. The followers of PAYNE have wasted an amount of time and money in trying to establish themselves in what they call Oklahoma which, if applied to the cultivation of lands already open to genuine settlers. would have given them a good start in farming.

The Utica Observer comes manfully up to the defence of the Hon, ROSWELL P. FLOWER against the joers of the Evening Post. It is cer-tain that Mr. Flowan made sound speeches in Congress, and never cast a bad vote there, and why any honest public journal should wish to assail bim is a hard question. Is it because he has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency? Is there anything improper or blameworthy in that? It is the giery of our institutions that any boy born on the free soil of the United States has a chance of becoming esident. Mr. FLOWER is constitutionally cligible to that great office, and it will be quite time to attack him after he has actually been nominated by his party. There is a time for everything, and let everything be done in its time.

It would seem that Mr. Minister Hunt's alleged desire to be sent to some other post or to be recalled is a modest one and ought to be gratified. If the climate of St. Petersburg is too nipping and eager for him, he ought to be transferred to a sunnier clime, provided the Government doesn't wish to be deprived of his valuable services. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN might make him Consul at Zanzibar, a far country, to be sure, but warmer than Russia It is true that the pay of the Consul at Zanzibar is not as large as that of the Minister to Russia In fact, a Republican patriot declined to illuminate Zanzibar with the brilliance of American diplomacy last year on the ground that it would cost him more than his salary to go there. Still. Mr. HUNT's present salary is large and if he is dissatisfied in any respect he has his remedy. He can recall himself at any time.

Chauncey Depew's Religious Notious.

From the Albany Argus. The Argus has no information to show what shares Mr. Channesy M. Depswattends. When arguing before at Assembly commutates, he has a Nethodism is his manner and a Presbyterianism in his hellef in the tredetermined likelihood of his success. When he is ad-dressing a Senate committee he is as suave and smooth as the most selvets of vestymen. In an after-dinner speech he is regarded strictly as a revivalist. In the Board of Regents, he is apparently a follower of Molino, the Quietist. Before an investigating committee he is an Agnestic.

Paying to Have the Forests Cut Down.

From the Globe Domocrat. The Government with one hand offers a unty for timber raising, with the other a bounty to timber cutting. For this is just what the duty on Canadian lumber amounts to. It is peculiarly about to keep the product of the forests of the Dominion out of the States, while we are lamenting the rapid destruction of our own bineries.

THE QUESTION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Indications that it is More Extensive than Ever, Especially in New York.

A Defensive Letter from the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have "Is it true that the consumption of wine read in The Sun your caustic review of an opinion lately written by myself, not, as you unjustly charge, that I "thought it a good chance to branch out." nor with a view to "seize the happy skirts of chance." I merely performed my duty in responding with honesty and boldness to an inquiry submitted to me, officially, by my superior in office, the Secretary of the Treasury. If I had consulted selfish ends by pandering to public opinion, I would have dodged the question, for I am inclined to think that this ism of women's rights is spreading and growing with marvellous rapidity, and

and growing with marvellous rapidity, and threatens to be in the ascendant at no very distant day. It is the last subset on which I should ever have thought of getting up a boom. You warn me that I have "aroused a million women." Well, perhaps so, If I should be overwhelmed with their outpoured indignation, it will not be the first time in the history of this world that a man has been martyred by those whose welfare, honor, and happiness he was trying to sustain and promote.

Please allow me to thank you for your kind admission. "Our impression is that his calluding to myself) duties have been well performed." This, coming from a journal of such well-merited distinction and reputation for great ability and admitted influence and power as is possessed by Thin Sux, I consider as sometiling to be proud of. Such a tribute as this from the organ of public opinion fully satisfies all my ambition. It is because of this I would have been much gratified if you could have found space for publishing my opinion at length. I would have been glad if your roaders could have read "my reasons for the faith that is in me."

ers could have read 'my reasons for the faith that is in me."

There is a portion of my opinion—the first part of it—touching the legal aspects of the question—that was comitted by the agents of the Associated Press here in Washington, who kindly gave to it such wide circulation. This, I suppose, was owing to its length. Still, it is that portion much the most interesting to those who would prefer to see the legal obstacles in the way of a woman—especially a married woman—acting as master of a Mississippi River steamboat.

As this portion of the opinion has never been published. I conclude to send it to you. You will see that there were other difficulties than those of mere sentiment that presented themselves to my mind, which I put in front, in dealing with the subject. I have no right to ask you to publish this portion of the opinion, while I would be gratified if your readers could see it. I leave the matter to your sense of generosity and justice, as to publishing this part of the opinion, and also this letter. Yours respectfully.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF THE Solucitors OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The Omitted Part of Mr. Banner's Argument

The Omitted Part of Mr. Raymer's Argument.

Sin. You have referred to me Supervising Inspector-General Immont's letter, and ask for my "opinion regarding the legality of issuing to a female a certificate of discusse as master of a steam vessel."

I have some difficulty in defining the meaning of the word "legality" in the anove reference. Bo you mean to ask white the first is any positive innihilation in the letter of the law against a woman's count adding a steam vessel, as master tor do you mean to ask, is there any provision of law, the exception of which would be pervered as underfered with, resulting from the commanding of a steam vessel by a female? And then again, and there are interfered with, a senting from the commanding of a steam vessel by a female? And then again, and matried woman can make her own contracts and render terted findle either for contracts or toris, a married woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate woman cannot do so, separate and apart from her inspirate within a single State, or whether navigating water permitted woman cannot grore the fact that the steam vessel in regard to the mastersum of which this question arises, is a New Orleans steamer, and if, as in no doubt the case, her institution applies, or might apply to sections of the Mississippi flave extending from New Orleans to st.

London in master and apart to the laws of London, and the section of the standard of the standard to the substitution of the standard of the standard to the apart of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard

are nation. Must it be delayed till process can reach the invisand?

If he the word "legality" you refer to the literal provision of the law, there is no standory inhibition against a female, whether married or intrastried, commanding as transport as the year old child so commanding as master, and the law of the law on the species of the law on the species of the law on the species of the law on the proof which the "presents Ac." The words "the law of the proof which the "presents Ac.

True, the words "the "his "while it shows what was in the mind of the law maker, is not conclusive against womer, for section 1 of the flevied Statutes provides that words importing the masculage guider may be applied to females, &c.

Indust there is no express provision in the law to prevot a women commanding a steamer as master, but to woner commanding a steamer as master.

I identifibre is no express provision in the law to prevent a woman commanding a stemper as master. Neither is there are thing in the Constitution to prevent as woman better elected to Congress or being elected as President. Not is there any provision of law to prevent a woman from commanding the near time of war.

As not be right of a woman to receive a license to command a stemper out, the law is stiem as to sex. Then it becomes a matter of discretion with the besid longed of inspectors whether they will crant such means to a woman discretion which is the point of the factory admit when medically woman and there, nothings, I outfly to stop and say no street into an opinion of inspectors whether they will crant such means of stempers of stempers of stempers of stempers of the factory of th

The Northwest Passage.

New York Jan 30.

The Northwest Passage has never been completely navigated. It has, however, been travrsed once by ship and siedge. McCiure's Franklin search party entered the Arctic Ocean But Justice Durry's stout stomach rebelled in 1859 through bearing's Strait, and penetrated in their ship to within sixty miles of Barrow Strait, which in most seasons affords open water communication with Baffin's Bay They were rescued by McClintock's sledges and went home by way of Baffin's Bay, leaving their ship in the ice near Melville Island. Geographers believe the passage will never be made by ship. The prevailing winds and curents in summer bring immensely thick fee from the north, which chokes up the channels forming the passage. It was in this ice that Franklin's ships were crushed, and none of his sarty lived to tell that they discovered the Northwest Passage several years before Mc Ciure demonstrated its existence.

Gov. Headly for Payne for President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31,-Gov. Hondly, in an interview, in answer to an inquiry about his own health and that of his daughter, who has been very low with shold fever, said

My dangliter is out of danger, and I am better than any previous time since my election. In reply to an inquiry as to whether he was a candidate for President, he said

audidate for nothing " Whom do you favor !! Payne I am for him without any reserve. I'll tell r thing."

What's that?" Payne will be elected if nominated. With Payne to resident we can carry Ohio.

Public Printing Abuses.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- A specimen of the way which public printing increases and multiplies is fo nished by Mr. Conger's proposition to entitle each Ser ator, Representative, and Delegate to ten copies of all publications of the Hydrographic office for each regular session of Congress. More than 400 gentlemen would thus receive ten copies each, or 4,000 copies in all, o each publication, making an argregate of 8,000 copies for the two sessions. Mr. Conger asked manimum con-sent for the immediate passage of this bill, saying it "would take but a moment," yet he was unable even to give a remote notion of how much it would cost. As a fact, the Hydrographic office issues some charts which are very far from being ordinary printing.

Mr. Robeson's Watch Charm.

"That stone has a strange history," said George M. Robeson in the United states Circuit Court re. in. Trenton, yesterday, as a reporter picked up his watch charm, for which the Hon. Roscoe Counting, the Ion. Clarence Seward, and other distinguished lawyers has been hunting for five minutes. "It was worn by my granoffather long before I was horn. One day white surveying in the woods he loat it. Forty years after ward my father was appointed the administrator of the needs the estate in Warren county. Among the assetting formula the state in Warren county. Among the assetting formula the state in the formula the state in the

dustice Dally Rebukes Alderman Kirk. William P. Kirk, President of the Board of Aldermen, wrote a letter to Justice Duffy yesterday afternoon asking him to release John Chapin, 10 years old of a Mouroe street, who was committed on Am. 5 for various. Tell Aderman Kirk. Justice Duffy and to the messenger. That the destrives who arrested to the messenger. That the destrives who arrested with a pin swear that he is a thief. He was arrested with a pin swear of others, in a thierest resort in worth street. Tell Mr. Kirk, also, that he is the twenty-first person who has asked for Chapin sreigns. I have sent word to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on no account to release Charin, and his companions until they have saved that their lines. WINE DRINKING.

is decreasing?" the proprietor of a down-town restaurant was asked. He laughed incredu-lously and said: "On the contrary, there is more wine drunk than ever. There is more of it imported and more domestic wine manufactured than ever. The prevalence of course dinners at moderate prices has caused a decided increase in the consumption of claret and other light wines that do not cost much and give a table an air of luxury. But even as to claret there is a decidedly growing taste, and I find more of my customers than ever who know the difference between ordinary table claret at fifty cents a quart and real Chateau Larose, which costs two dollars. There are, too, a good many connoisseurs in Sauterne who know the various brands and cannot be put off with Haut Sauterne when they want Château. At down-town dinners during business hours light wines are mostly used, but I find there is a gradual increase of the number of business men who dine after business hours who do not think a dinner comple without a bottle of champagne. Old champagne drinkers always profer dry wines, but the young fellows are generally not particular so long as they get sparkling champagne. Of course a man who knows his business will never run the risk of attempting to palm on a good judge of champagne a native wine with a loreign label. There are of course wine drinkers who go by the label, but they are not so plentiful as they were. Possibly after the first two bottles a native bottle might be smuggled in, but few reputable restaurateurs dare risk it with the best judges.

Nevertheless, there is a good deal of good champagne made in this country, both in Callfornia and in the wine cellars along Lake Keuka, at Hammondsport, and vicinity. They raise many tone of grapes there, and they employ foreign wine makers to work the same processes, and there would seem to be no reason why they should not make as good wine there as anywhere. I have known cases where men who believed themselves excellent judges have been deceived by American imitations of foreign wines. But there is really no need for such imposition. The American wines have already a fair reputation, and there are reputable places where they are served on their own merits at fair prices.

The price, however, is the best test, and no native champagne has yet been made that has secured the reputation, and there are reputable dealers. The growth of the American wine districts has been marvallous, and in some cases land found favorable to grape cultural purposes.

Generally it is certain that while there is an increase in the amount of intoxicating liquors are, too, a good many connoisseurs in Sauterne who know the various brands and

though heretofore useless for other agricultural purposes.

Generally it is certain that while there is an increase in the amount of intoxicating liquors drunk, the light wines, ale, and beer have in a great measure displaced the strong liquors. There is a decided increase in the quantity of wine drunk by women. There are a number of fashionable up-town restaurants where indies go together and indulge in a quiet tipple during shopping lours in places where they are not under the observing eyes of men. Young bachelor/felerks, who live in furnished rooms and dine at the up-town restaurants, use a good deal of California hock, Angelica, and Fort with foreign labels on it, and I have seen an old drinker, about half through his dinner, imposed upon with a bottle of Hammondsport brandy when he thought he was getting old Otard. There is a good deal of manufactured stuff sold, and a firm of prominent bankers in New York made a fortune in the production of a body for liquor which was made into various wines and brandles by the use of chemicals. But sconer or later that sort of thing is found out, and either by personni knowledge or by good advice, those who drink wine or liquor babitually will patronize the places where the real stuff may be bought, so that every quarter of the city has its famous resorts.

"There are so many foreigners in New York that the wines and liquors of other countries are a necessity. There is a never-falling demand for them. The demand is, of course, greater for certain brands than can nossibly be supplied by legitimate importation, and the alert and the lucky only can get at the genuine The high duty strengthens the temptation to imposition, but since it cannot change the taste of the knowing ones there is little doubt that self-interest will keep a sharp check on the adultorations and concocions with which this andlevery other market is constantly flooded." tural purposes.

Generally it is certain that while there is an

THE FOREST QUESTION.

Ideas of a Kentucky Lumber Bealer. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I have noticed of late several "squibs" to the effect that "THE Sux has converted Henry Watterson to free trade on the umber question." I say Amen! and will do all in

power to keep him in the right track, for we fully coincide in your clews on this subject.

We are holders of large tracts of as fine cak and walnut lands as Tur Sun ever heard of or shone on, and al-though we are, as you will notice, in the lumber busi-ness, we say, with Puck, "Spare the forests." To this and is necessary the repeal of the permissions and needless duty on lumber. Do not confine your attention to the Adirondsek region alone, but look also to the Missis-slippi and Ohio valleys; think of the numerous and re-peated freshets that visit us. Let us profit by the dearly bought experience of older and European countries, and at once terminate the needless and wasteful destruction

of the forests throughout our own land. Although many-perhaps a majority-of lumber dealers in this section of the country, as well as cisewhere, may be opposed to free trade, actuated in some measure repeal of the duty. I now suggest that you urge all of ur constituents to support you in a movement that will induce a trial of this plan: Let a reduction of \$1 be made in the lax for, say, three years, and see the result before there is a complete abelition of the duty. Let in oreign lumber in any shape or form, and it will be to our lumber dealers a blessing which they will in a fe

If you need any arguments to convince the people of the North that we of the South are deeply interested in this matter, speak but the word and you shall have tax, the lumber for which an unnecessary revenue is now exacted. Ask our Albert 8. Willis if I do not proclaim the sentiment of many in this section of the country, perhaps all who are not directly connected with the erelars of the Louisville Lumbermen's Association.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20,

The New York Forests. From the Boston Herald. The merchants of New York are becoming

roused to the necessity of taking some action to pro-

portion of their State. A glance at the map will show

that the brooks and small streams which feed the Hud-

vent the desirnation of the forests in the norther

son River have their rise and support chiefly in the hills of the Adirondack region. Indeed, it is from the Adi-rondack Mountains that the Hudson River is almost ntirely sustained until it comes to its junction with the Mohawk, and quite a part of the water which goes to make up the Mohawk River is derived from this same source of supply. If, by the eagerness of the woodcut-ters, this great area of forest land is denuded of its "No, indeed, no. I've had honors enough, and am a growth, there cannot be the least doubt that the loss of vegetation will have an enormous influence upon the quantity and regularity of the water flow in the Hutson River. This is all the more important from the fact that from the junction of the Mohawk southward the Hudson Riverdoes not receive any very important auxiliaries; hence, if the supply of water received from above Troy is materially checked it nust have a decidedly unfortunate effect upon the rive tielow that point. This is one of those large questions which cannot be handled by individuals or by local communities. The owners of tracts of forest country in the Advantages may indeed claim that they have s complete right to do whatever they please with their land and with its natural products, even though by their acts they may seriously depreciate the value of property 250 miles or more distant from them. On th other hand, the owners of satates of all kinds on the lower reaches of the Hudson may assert with strong equitable standing that the river in a navigable condition is essential to the maintenance of the value of their property, and that no one has a right to make such a use of his possessions as to materially lessen this value. Indeed, the great cannal and river commerce of New York, which has been of such tremendous importance to the prosperity of the Empire City, is dependent very largely upon the maintenance of the present system of navigation, and hence millions of persons are interested in the vork of conservation who are not even residents of New York State. In such a case as this it is clearly the right and duty of the State Government to interfere. By its Constitution it has plenary power, and can have reourse to such methods as may seem best calculated attain the desired result. If it should appear that, for the interests of the great mass of the people of the State, it was desirable that the forests of the Adirondacks pould be retained in their primeval condition, it would perhaps be thought expadicut to purchase from the owners of the land at least the right to have complete ownership of the timber, and the right, moreover, to continue its cultivation in perpetuity. The question as we have said, is a large one, but none the less it is one easily amenable to prudent legislation. Good News for Travellers in Persia.

From the London Standar

TEHERAN, Jan. 16. - The Shah has ordered in Fraceis tifree river steamers for the Karon, two to ply become and one shows the Abovas Rapida, thus connecting studies with Medianoneral by steam any hardon from shoushers a carriage road is to be made by a Fersian com-pany through khorremshad and Kurujird to Koom, whence a road has alread been nearly completed to Teheran if the project is deficiently assected it will greatly help British trade efficiently assected it will greatly help British trade in compete from the south with the Russian from the north

CUTTING DOWN PILOTS' FEES.

Bill Reported in the State Senate Making a Reduction of 23 Per Cent.

ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- The question of pilots' fees was again before the Assembly to-day, The Committee on Commerce, which was directed a few days ago to ascertain the amount of money made by the pilots and report a bill, was surprisingly prompt in its work. The committee learned that the total of the earnings of the pilots, less one per cent, paid to the Pilot Commission, was \$546,340. On this basis the earnings of each man were \$4,107,80, and the committee presented a bill reducing this

amount by 25 per cent. Mr. Miles of Rensselner, a member of the Commerce Committee, protested against the report, and averred that the committee had not

made a thorough inquiry.

Mr. House stoutly defended the committee of which he is Chairman, and Mr. Howe assisted him. Mr. Littlejohn also came to the rescus and made a strong speech for an unfettered commerce. He gave statistics showing in detail the earnings and expenses of the pilots, and demonstrated that after the 25 per cent, reduction was made, there would still remain something over \$2,900 per year for each man. Messrs, Rice and Smith wanted to have the bill recommitted for a more complete inquiry by the committee, the former deciaring that the report of the committee did not state expenditures or net receipts, and was of no value to the House. He hoped the bill would be sent back with instructions to the committee to report next Wednesday.

Mr. Milea's motion to recommit was benten, 56 to 66, and the bill again goes to Committee of the Whole. The bill will pass the Assembly, but its fate in the Senate is uncertain.

By Mr. Coffey-Amending the Pawhleckers' act of last year, by reducing the annual license fee from \$380 to \$100 for every \$50,000 invested in the business, the rate of interest to be charged not to exceed 3 per cent, for each subsequent month.

By Mr. Van Cott-Repealing the law of 1882, which commerce. He gave statistics showing in de-

Mounth of the law of 1842, which all which all the law of 1842, which all the law of 1842, which all the law of \$5,000 or upward.

man and receive a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent, mon loans made by them on all sums of \$5,000 or upward.

Mr. Cartwright offered a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Elisha Harris, Secretary of the State Board of Health, who died this morning. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and as a mark of respect the House adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Railroads reported favorably the bill prohibiting the tunnelling of Washington Park in New York. The Judiciary Committee proported favorably the bill prohibiting the holding of poling places in saloons, Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 for an armory for the Twenty-second Regiment, New York.

The bill providing for the selection of sites for police stations in New York by the Sinking Fund Commission was passed.

In committee, Mr. Gibbert's amendments to the penal code for the protection of children were amended by striking out the section which provides that to endanger the linns of children shall be a misdemeanor. This was done to meet the objections raised by manufacturers. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Prison Committee met this morning and by a vote of four to one refused to report invorning the Howe bill providing for a Commission to investigate the contract labor system.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL

be Introduced Next Monday. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Mr. Morrison will to-morrow submit to the Ways and Means Committee his suggestion of what the tariff bill should be. He will suggest that it provide for a horizontal reduction of twenty per cent., but that the duty on no article shall be reduced to a lower figure than that fixed by the Morrill

tariff of 1861. Mr. Morrison has canvassed his committee, and finds that that proposition will be necepted.

The bill will then be drafted, and will be ready The bill will then be drafted, and will be ready to introduce to the House next Monday, when it will be reported to the Ways and Means Committee. That committee will very quickly report it back to the House favorably, and then what will be done remains to be seen.

There is certainly a growing feeling against any agitation of the tariff at all, and it may be that the Ways and Means Committee will be broadled as the transfer of the tariff at all, and it may be

unable to get the House to consider the bill at all Objecting to Chemical Tests of Ten.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade passed a resolution yesterday approving the tea inspec-tion bill now before Congress, except the clause which provides that there shall be a chemical analysis of the leaf, and that none having more than eight per cent, of ash or wood shall be admitted into the United States The resolution did not state why the tea deniers oppose the clause mentioned. Several members at first declined

the clause mentioned. Several members at first declined to give any reasons, but finally said that the chemical test would be too severe, and was unnecessary; that the present system of apparatement was working well smann. Another immelber said.

"Good leads and supposed to have over five or six per cent, of said. What we orded to more mathematic in this new method of inspection is that there will be no appeal from the decision of the inspectors; even the Noertary of the Treasury could not reverse it. At present, when there is a displate, there is an adultation by the inspector and two merchanis. This new law would take the institute of the hand of the nerthanis."

Another broker said. "The clause objected to would exclude a kind of tea which some contend is little better than exhausted grounds. That is the real reason of the opposition. This tea, however, though weak, is not adulterated."

Mr. Hatch's Investment in the Yellowstone. stone National Park Improvement Company intolesied yesterday morning gave the impression that the concern

was in greater distress than it really was in. "We owe some money," he said, " and we have a val "We over some money," he said, "and we have a valuable property. It will all come out right in time."

We asheve the secretary of the company said that the amount for which secretary of the company said that he amount for what was not a said to seed an attachment was not a said to seed an attachment was undit and store. The attachment was undit and to said the said to said the said property in the park cannot a said that the said property in the park cannot a said that the said property in the park cannot a said that the said that are independent in the said to said the said that are said to said the said that are said to said that over \$125.5821 cash to said them expended by the company and that of this Mr. Hatch had contributed over \$105.685. The commany has not bested any securities and was prevented from negatialing may by the agitation in Congress adverse to the enterprise.

Summing Up the De Mell Divorce Case. The summing up in the De Mell divorce suit

was concluded yesterday. Mr. De Meli's counsel finished by saying "I claim that the plaintiff has not proved her case There is no cruelty, but, as she abandoned us, there is There is no cruelly, but, as she abandoned us, there is separation. We are entitled to a separation, ensists of the children, and the property. We won't consent that one child shall be given to this woman,"

Mr. Parsons, for the planning, said that the woman how accused of unfaithfulness was pursued by the defendant who sought to compel her to return to home until the time came when the proceedings were withdrawn, because she had instituted a suit herself here. She had justifiately alamdoned a petity tyrant and come to anier ica, where she had friends of her own board, and in return he had put forward the vilest charge ever make against a woman." Judge Runney reserved his decision.

Are the New Cruisers Defective! WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- A report has recently been published to the effect that Chief Constructor Wal-son of the Navy Department said before the Senate Comnittee on Naval Affairs that in his opinion the new cruisers Boston and Atlanta would be entire failures craisers Boston and Allanta would be entire failures. It has been learned that what Mr. Wilson did say was that in his opinion, the placing of the interies of the floston and Atlanta. In a central superstructure, with an onea not Atlanta in a central superstructure, with an onea superstructure and peop flock, would allow too much water to dash over the ships, and would impair their speed in a light sea. The Secretary of the Navy, the Burean of Ordinance, and the Advisory Board were than money of Ordinance, and the Advisory Board were than money of Ordinance, and the Advisory Board were than money of Ordinance, and the Advisory Board were than money of Ordinance, and the Advisory Board would be in his way impaired, while their fightling capacity would be netably impressed, while their fightling capacity would be netably increased, therefore the Chief Constructor was overfuled.

Newburger, Jan. 30.-The Stalwart guillotine

A Deputy Collector Removed.

was set to work in this district to-day, Mr John Corwin. Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifth Divi-sion of the Fourteenth district, being the victim. Mr. Corwin's official life for a long time has been in danger, covain a official life for a long time has been in danger, and some trivial irregularities discovered sumon the deniers by two revenue agents who visited this only list week are made the excluse for his removal. Mr. thresh has held the office for the bast seven years, having freely discovered has popularized the indirector Moses D. Stirrectved his appenditude the district was consolidated with the Revenue and Twelfth districts. Wr. Will keefer out in the Revenue and Twelfth districts. Wr. Will keefer for a long time city editor of the Newburgh Bully Journal, is his succession.

The McGraw-Fiske Will Case.

ITHACA, Jan. 31.- The Fisks will suit, which was to come up before Eurrogate Lyon on Feb. 12, has been adjourned until the link. The testimony as to the value of Western lands in Wisconsin and Minne-ota, r value of Western lands in Wiscomen and Minnecota, re-cently taken on commission in East Claire, will be read-hers, and the amount of property held by the university established. As the plaintiffs have not yet chosed their slow and the defendants have completable lestimony to offer, it will be some time before the case will be sub-nitifed for the Surrogate on its merits. The Meiraw heirs, who at first curred Frot. Fakes deeply, have now inside common came with the plaintiffs, and are the most eager in pursuit of the log fortune.

For Calling Gen. Arthur a Dude. SCHENECTADY, Jan. 31.-Nicholas Sauerborn,

in discussing politics to day with John Steffens, a crip-ple, said that President Arthur was a "genime duite" of discussion satisfaction is like and was knocked down-said from was need 5.

The Page's Confession. From the Pittsburgh frientles.

A newly appointed page in the House of Representatives was sent in 10 the notary juddle who swears in employees for the purpose of has hig the noning questions put to thus. The intel betterd will be the purpose of Mrs. Machey, but questions put to the purpose of has hig the noning questions put to the purpose of his dentity as accretise eyes and open nouth to the official administrating the cash who wanted to know whether the host purpose is reliative on a small closet of med had ever horne arms against the limited States or had given aid or comfort to its enemies. The last part of the red served and is divided into three competition of the quiery stirred the youngster up, and he replied. "No air, but I worked in a dry goods store in at Louis."

SUNBEAMS.

-A woman asked one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, at Albany, if they were going to put on gowns. He said yes. "But when?" "At night,"

was the reply

- Campanini has suddenly falled in voice several times during his Western tour, and in Chicago the curtain had to be lowered in the middle of an act because he was unable to sing a difficult passage.

-The Supreme Court of Town decides that wife described by her husband, without her fault, and oft with no means of providing for her family of young children, has authority to sell the personal property o her hosband to obtain more -A vender of a nostrum in Baltimore

takes a position on a street cerner, rolls up his shirt sleeves, disclosing very muscular arms, and exercises with a heavy dumb bell. A crowd is quickly stiracted, and to them he sells a medicine which, he declares, will -Boston has had a little experience of the Charley Ross order. A boy panied Jesse Dean disappeared from his home, and, after keeping the police and

the newspapers agog for a week, coolly returned with the story that he had been on a trip to the provinces, begging his trip both ways with a tale of distress -A large number of candidates have applied for the office of assistant physician to the Edin-burgh infirmary, and have put in great quantities of testimonials. But a resident doctor says that "more de-

pendence in Edinburgh is to be placed on being a Free Thurchman than on any real against for a vacant post." William Ellis disliked the play in a New Haven Theatre. Failing to get his money back on de mand, he stood up in the midst of the audience and said. This is a burn show." A Police Justice decided that his criticism was disorderly, but let him off without fur-ther punishment than he had already suffered by a night

The Denver Medical Times, noticing that typhoid fever has returned to the city, hopes that the Addresses will be haunted, "with not even a cloud or a 'pillow' of fire to protect them until they shall have done their duty." It must be some years since the editor read the majestic thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of Exedus.

-A new religious sect in Boston holds that disease is caused by the absence of God from the body, and that it can be cured by the passage of the divine affluence from the well to the sick as they sit with their spines in contact. It is said to number among its vota-ries people of influence and prominence, and some whose manes are as familiar as household words. —The Ginsgow Medical Journal describes

an electro-magnet having a jower to raise upon its point a weight equal to six ounces. It has been used successfully in cases where workmen in iron and steel have been severely wounded by flying chips, and the writer says that such instruments must beneforth become an essential part of the apparatus of ophthalmic surgeons. -Cole, the engraver, who is in Europe copying the old masters, works in the gallery with the picture he desires to produce. Finding the light coming through the colling windows weak and diffused, he had an apparatus made with a lens of the proper size, which

he uses to Bluminate the block. Thus occupied in the

Lauvre, he has been an object of curiosity, and is sur -Campencon, the celebrated French physiologist, states in the Paris papers that the daughters of Erin have, of all women, the most beautiful hands. Next to the Irish girls the daughters of Poland deserve the patin. English girls have hands too fleshy and plump, Americans too long and narrow, the Germans too short and the paims too broad. There are more beautiful hands in France and Italy than in Spain.

-Dr. Reeves of Wheeling stated in a paper read before the American Public Health Association that if you "count the number of deaths in a community for any given period, and multiply it by thirteen—the estimated number of sick you have on hand for each death—you have the average total of sick persons cared for at an expense much greater than would have been necessary for their support in health."

The Medical Times on the first paper of the sixty persons. -The Medical Times and Gazette having

eccutly referred to the value of adder's poison as a prairie agent in lockjaw, Dr. Richard Heale calls at tention to the fact that in 1874 there were 1,438 persons exposed to yellow fever who were inaculated with attenuated adder yenom, not one of whom died, although seven were attacked with the disease. The account of the matter, written by a nephew of Baron Humboldt, appeared in the Medical Digest. -According to the last census returns, the

According to the last census returns, the population of Sweden has increased from 1,783,000 in 1730 to 4,572,235, the most populous provinces being those in the south, as they have 38 inhalitants per square mile, while the northern provinces have only 33. Sextio Stockholm, which have a population of 170,745, the largest towns are dotherning, 78,313; Maimo, 39,5124. Norrhoping, 17,231, Geffe, 18,520, Carlscrons, 18,276, Joskoping, 17,105, and Ussal, 16,343. The increase of the population would be much greater but for the number of emigrants from Sweden, the average for the last few years being over to ooo. -M. Ruci is a sort of French Holloway.

He began life by selling matches, and then became the largest manufacturer of them in France, his wealth being estimated at 25,000,000 francs. One of his charitable enterprises was to start a restaurant for the poor in the Rue de Richtchowalt, Paris, at which a hearty din-ner can be obtained for ten cents, and of which an aver-age of down pumpers avail themselves daily. He has how, from equally humane motives, built the Hotel Beau Revage at Canner, where invaids compelled to go there for their health, can have board and lodging tor from seven to twelve france a day.

- A certain Herr Saner has produced an by personal interest, they will and do acquiesce in the desire to check this wholesale forest slaughter. I can obtain from them many signatures to a prayer for the obtain from them many signatures to a prayer for the ak an electric battery. The object will be to get the similable to do as much of the work as possible, and to reduce the cost of the other elements employed to a minimum. Then, supposing that cheap and periable accumulators can be invented, instead of the cumbrous and expensive appliances how in the for storing elec-tricity, force cannot may be obtained out of the sun-shine of a fingle-summer to drave all the mills and rail

was fraing in the country for years John Harris, the Cornish poet, who was the author of one thousand and one preess of rhyme and prose, which were highly praised by Longfellow, has just died at Falmouth, agod Ci. The son of a miner, is fren, in lesently days of poverty, used ink made of the junce of blackberries. In 1804 he got the price for the best poem on the berecutary of Shakespeare. "A! though," he says in his autobiography, "my life has though, he ways in his automorraphy. By his has been one of hard straggles, I have been content. A crust and soing are better than a sirloin and groan." So, years ago Lord Bearenedeld secured him a grant of \$1,00 from the Royal Boreity fund, but most of 41 was lost by the suspension of the Cornish Bank. Mr. Glad

stone then made him agrant of \$500 from the civil list. -At the last meeting of the Academy o' Sciences in Paris, M. Paul Bert gave the results of some researches which he has recently made respecting the administration of chloroform, particularly to weak heart in surgical operations. M. Bert is of opinion that the quantity of an amesthetic is less important to observe than the tension of the vapor inhaled and the proportion of air with which it is mixed. He has con-structed an apparatus with which he administers a pro-portion of cight grainness of chloroform to a hundred litrea of air. Experiments which he has made with this have shown that not only is a saving of chloroform of fected, but the danger is considerably lessened. The pulse of the patient inhalog the auxiliar is calle, and the temperature of the body is not sensibly lowered. while in only four cases out of twenty two was the slightest appearance of masses produced.

Hitherto, owners or managers of milk and factories in kinesin have been free to deal with their workpeople as they pleased. But on the first day of this year a new Factory law came into operation to regulation of the work of shiltren. A complete staff of inspectors has been appointed to entorce the following stipulations of the new isw 1. Children under 10 years of age must not be allowed to work in factories. of age must not be also very to work in thetories. 2. Workers from the age of 12 to 15 years must not work inore than eight hours a day. Sught work for children can only be authorized in establishments where the process of manufacture cannot have a bad influence on the health. Even if allowed, the work must not exceed four hours. 3. The work of children must be regulated in such a way as not to prevent their going to school three hours every day. 4. The owners of factories are obliged to admit inspectors and their assistants into their works at any hour of the day. The jewelry of Mrs. John W. Mackey has

been amply described in Paris journa's Man) of the stones are subjue, and the ornaments in general are said a be characterized as much by the artistic beauty of their workmanship as by the splender of the gens whereof they are compared. Foremost is the famous or samplines which was exhibited at the Parisis I diversal Exhibition of 187% It is valued at \$5 come and comprises diadem, bracelets, ring, earnings, and necklace, with a large pendant. Next in hearty and value come the pearls, the set including the nexal value come the poaris, the set including the neutrino-tion crisis and diadem. The necklase has live rows, the pears in the lowest row being of the size of the largest hundred ray, and those in the up-crossed bring larger than a large pea. Each pearl is perfect in color and shape, the strings layout been convened with the great est care. The chaps is amplified and in color arctic gens. They are said to surpass the partie of the same stones beinging to the Empress of Russin. For the lat-tice is a long garant of small fern leaves in diamonts, studded with diamond dewlope. One braceled is a du-mond superit that encircles the arm above the above five times; it is formed of a single row of very large dis-monds, three hundred in number. These treasures are thouses, three hundred in number. These treasures are not kept in the residence of Mrs. Mackey, but in a lond They are contained in a small closet of metal closet with a secret spring. The interior of this close is lined with red selvet, and is divided into three comparisons. such fitted with a series of numbered frays. The value